

WOULD END STOCK CONTROL

Hendricks Exposes Equitable Graft in Trust and Safe Deposit Companies.

BLAME LAID ON H. B. HYDE.

Suits Expected to Compel Faithless Directors to Disgorge.

State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks' preliminary report on the Equitable Life Assurance Society scandal was made public last night. It goes into the charges that have been made against the society's officers and directors most thoroughly, and declares that complete reorganization and elimination of stock control are the remedies.

The report finds that most of the officers of the society have violated their obligations and perpetrated many wrongs, and that it is an open question whether President James W. Alexander, James Hazen Hyde and all the other officers and directors of the society who participated in unlawful transactions are not disqualified under Section 36 of the insurance law from hereafter holding any office in a life insurance company. The section provides that any officer or director who profits through the sale of securities to an insurance company with which he is connected shall forfeit his office.

Mr. Hendricks finds that most of the directors have paid little attention to their duties and obligations as trustees and that the mildest thing that can be said of them is that they have been indifferent. He denounces the "James H. Hyde and Associates" underwriting transactions and demands that not only the directors and officers who made profits out of these transactions, but also the Equitable Life's subsidiary companies that were concerned in the sale of the securities to the society shall make restitution.

He blames Henry B. Hyde, father of James H. Hyde, for inaugurating the system of using the society's money for the selfish ends of the officers, critics claim for the way that he used the society in his safe deposit company ventures, and shows that the society has lost thousands of dollars by the inadequate rent which it has been receiving for floor space for these companies. Mr. Hendricks attacks also the relations of the Equitable Life with its subsidiary trust companies, especially as regards the advances made to agents and the supposed deposits in the trust companies.

Mr. Hendricks recommends that the next Legislature take into consideration the question of the investment of the funds of life insurance companies and establish a standard of investment. He says that there can be no question of the wisdom of prohibiting the investment of the funds of life insurance companies in subsidiary mortgage and business corporations.

Mr. Hendricks has referred the report to Attorney-General May. Mr. May said last night that it was within his province to bring suit against the Equitable directors who have pocketed profits which belong to the society to disgorge them, and it was intimated pretty strongly that such suits would be brought.

The report, which is addressed to Gov. Higgins and dated June 21, with the statement that the Equitable Life Assurance Society was examined by the Insurance Department in the year 1901 and found entirely solvent. Its annual report for the year 1904 shows, he says, that it was financially sound, had a large surplus and was in a prosperous condition.

"It was therefore," says the Superintendent, "a great surprise to me as well as to the public generally when internal dissonance arose in this institution."

He reviews the co-recovery within the society and the circumstances which led the Insurance Department to begin its investigation. Of the organization of the society by the late Henry B. Hyde father of James H. Hyde, the report says:

"Early in the history of the society he secured a majority of the stock, which he conveyed to his son. By reason of his stock control and his commanding ability and absolutely dominated the society in all directions. He was possessed of untiring energy and zeal. He worked early and late and inspired others with much of his own genius and enterprise. He watched over its affairs in all directions and even solicited insurance on the streets."

HYDE'S "SELISH PURPOSES."

"Under his direction and management the society grew in public confidence, and before his death became one of the largest and most extensive insurance companies in the world. But he did not neglect his own interests or those of his immediate associates and dependents in the society. As business increased and money began to flow into the treasury and the real or apparent surplus began to grow he conceived the idea of constructing or buying office buildings in the larger cities in this country and also in Europe. They were claimed to be a useful advertising medium. In impressing the policyholders and general public with the large surplus, substantial property and wise conservatism of this institution. But they incidentally served another and more selfish purpose."

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT GRAFT.

Mr. Hendricks then takes up one by one the subsidiary companies which the senior

Hyde organized in his system. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, with offices in the Equitable Building, at 150 Broadway, was the first of these. That was organized in 1876 and a lease drawn with the Equitable Life Assurance Society for floor space for twenty-five years. This lease was executed on the part of the society by H. B. Hyde. The annual rent reserved was as follows:

"The first \$15,000 received by the tenant as rent for said vaults, safes, places of deposit, after the payment of all expenses, went to the landlord; the second \$15,000 went to the tenant, and the balance was equally divided between the landlord and the tenant."

In 1883, seventeen years before the expiration of the lease, the society made a new lease with the same tenant "with no apparent reason unless it may be to extend the term and have another officer than H. B. Hyde execute it on the part of the society." In 1888 the society leased to the same tenant several additional rooms and extra space of large rental value with no additional rent. This lease was executed on the part of the society by James W. Alexander, president, and George T. Wilson, third vice-president. The Safe Deposit Company is now in possession under this lease.

LEASE SHOWED AN ACTUAL LOSS

"All those leases provide that the lessor must make all improvements, alterations and repairs and must light, heat, water, janitor, watch and clean the premises and incur all expenses for care and maintenance. Yet it receives only one-half of the net rental from the vaults, boxes and places of deposit, whereas it should receive all."

"From the year 1877 to 1904, both inclusive, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company paid to the society as rent the sum of \$103,846.48 in annual payments, ranging from \$23,707.09, the lowest, to \$46,535.04, the highest. The statements which we received from the society do not show the payments made or expenses incurred for alterations in and additions to the premises occupied by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company prior to the 17th day of September, 1900, but they do show an outlay by the society on the vaults, boxes, rooms, etc., leased by this tenant from Sept. 17, 1900, to Dec. 31, 1904, inclusive, of \$173,319.45. The rents received from the safe deposit company for the same period were \$459,872.84, showing a balance in favor of the landlord of only \$3,463.48. But when we take into account the expenses for heat, light, water, janitors, watchmen, cleaning, elevators, etc., it is manifest that the society suffered a great loss, whereas the gentleman interested in the Safe Deposit Company has been reaping enormous profits. The capital stock of \$300,000 has been paying 20 per cent. dividends, all at the expense of the parent company, and this will continue for ninety-six years to come."

IF IN NEW YORK, WHY NOT IN BOSTON?

Turning to the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston, the report continues: "Manifestly, Henry B. Hyde was pleased with the safe deposit business and concluded to extend and improve it. The Equitable society, therefore, bought or erected a building in Boston and leased to this company an outfit of rooms, vaults, boxes and general accommodations for safe deposit business."

For this floor space the safe deposit company paid \$18,000 a year more than in the case of the Mercantile. The company was reorganized under its present name in 1882. The Equitable society had in the mean time erected a new building in Boston, and then upon the society entered into a new lease of the basement and ground floor of the new building, in addition to the space already occupied by the old company, without receiving or apparently asking any additional rent or compensation. This lease was executed on the part of the society by James W. Alexander, president, and William Alexander, vice-president. Again, in 1890, the society, by a supplemental lease, added some new space and accommodations to the rooms and space occupied by the lessee without any additional rent, and this instrument also bore the signature of James W. and William Alexander. The report says:

EQUITABLE LOST TREASURE, TOO

"No one would anticipate that such an arrangement would prove profitable to the society, and the expected has happened. According to a statement furnished us by the officers of the society, the receipts of rent from the Equitable Safe Deposit Company and the Security Safe Deposit Company, from the year 1878 to the year 1904, both inclusive, amounted to \$168,285.28. This statement contains no items of expenditure prior to the ninth day of January, 1891, but the expenditures and payments made by the society on account of alterations and additions in and for the Security Safe Deposit Company from that date to May, 1904, was \$162,045.99, very much more than the rent received during that period."

"The Safe Deposit Company has received \$168,285.28, the same as the Equitable society, and the additional sum of \$16,000 a year since Jan. 1, 1890, amounting to \$300,000, or a total of \$468,285.28, while the Equitable society has paid out many thousands of dollars on additions and improvements more than it has received, and has also incurred all expense for light, heat, water, elevator, janitors, watchmen, cleaning, etc. With this sort of a 'jug handled' lease it is not surprising that the real estate pays the society only 1.58 per cent. on the whole building, while the stock of the Security Safe Deposit Company pays its owners 10 per cent. on its capitalization of \$200,000."

NEXT MOVE WAS IN MISSOURI.

Mr. Hendricks then takes up the Missouri Safe Deposit Company. "The late Henry B. Hyde, who by this time had become a firm believer and an expert in the safe deposit business, concluded he could improve on the Boston lease by \$4,000 a year in favor of himself and his friends and to the loss of the society. Therefore, prior to the 6th day of November, 1888, he caused the Equitable society to purchase an office building in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and organized a corporation under the laws of that State."

He also caused the Equitable Life to make a lease to this corporation, which was signed by James W. Alexander, president, and William Alexander, secretary.

"By this lease the Missouri Safe Deposit Company rents out or sublets the vaults, safes, boxes and places of deposit and pays all expenses incurred in the same. The balance of the net rental is disposed of as follows: The first \$100 goes to the Equitable society, the next \$200 goes to the Safe Deposit Company, and if the net income exceeds \$200, 100 per centum one-half of such

Continued on Second Page.

JAPS ORDERED TO FIGHT ON.

OFFICIAL ORDER TELLS MEN TO PREPARE FOR LONG WAR.

Japanese Troops Advance Along the Kirin Road—Minor Engagements at Several Points—Russians Driven Back—Army North of Corea Advancing.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

TOKYO, June 21.—An official report shows a further Japanese advance, chiefly along the Kirin road, the extreme left of the right wing having occupied Lianchueh, near the Y. H. at midnight Sunday. Minor engagements have occurred at several points. The Russians were driven from the heights northeast of Changtu, a position which commands the Kirin road. The enemy left ten dead and a field gun behind him. The Japanese sustained no losses.

Leut. Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War, has issued an order to every army informing it of the peace proposals. He adds, however, that the progress of the negotiations cannot be assured and instructs the soldiers to be prepared for a long continued war.

A portion of the Japanese forces in northern Corea occupied Kyoungsong yesterday morning. Several thousand Russians, with artillery, retired northward before the Japanese.

VLADIVOSTOK CUT OFF?

Rumor in Odessa That Japanese Have Blocked All Communication.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ODESSA, June 21.—A persistent rumor is current here that the Japanese have cut off communication with Vladivostok.

COSACKS KILL IN WORKINGMEN.

Fire a Volley at Socialist Paraders in Lodz.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LODZ, Poland, June 21.—Fifty thousand workingmen and organized socialist paraders to-day, carrying red flags, in a demonstration against the Government. After leaving the market place, where speeches had been made, Cosacks issued from the side streets and fired a volley at the paraders, who fled in panic, leaving eighteen dead and a hundred wounded.

TROOPS TO RUSSIA'S FRONTIER.

Germany is Notified That Soldiers Are to Be Mobilized There.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, June 21.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, Russia has notified Germany of her intention to mobilize troops in the frontier districts. Gen. Maximovich, Governor of Warsaw, has sent a circular to the officials there offering free railway conveyance for their families if they wish to leave in the event of martial law being proclaimed. Very serious trouble is expected.

ROOSEVELT URGED ARMISTICE.

But Neither Russia nor Japan Has Given Him Much Encouragement.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Until President Roosevelt returns there will probably be no developments in the peace situation. The President will be back in Washington on Friday. It is very probable that by then the Japanese Minister and the Russian Ambassador will have information in hand which will make it possible to announce the date of meeting of the plenipotentiaries and the personnel of the missions from Russia and Japan.

The question of an armistice is considered next in importance to the date of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries. It has been definitely established that President Roosevelt has urged that an armistice be had, but neither Russia nor Japan has made known her position on the question, although Japan has indicated very plainly that if there is to be an armistice the request for it must come from Russia.

As far as can be learned, however, there are now no definite steps being taken in Washington, although it is known that the matter has been considered by the Government. As expressed by the State Department today, the President's opinion is that there should be no bloodshed pending the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, and he has expressed this opinion to the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia.

The peace situation is now as it has been for a number of days, and it is not expected that there will be any change until Friday, at least, if even then.

DENVER WOMAN ROBBED HERE.

Says She Lost a Bag of Jewels in the Murray Hill Hotel.

DENVER, Co., June 21.—On her return from New York to-day, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Walker, a prominent society and club woman, reported to her friends the loss of all her diamonds and other jewels by theft from the lobby of the Murray Hill Hotel.

The Walkers are wealthy and the Walker diamonds were famous in Denver. Particularly prized was an heirloom cameo set with gems. Dr. and Mrs. Walker were leaving the hotel for the train. Mrs. Walker held a small handbag in her left hand, and she remembered a message which she had forgotten to telephone, handed the bag to her husband and hurried to the booth.

Dr. Walker placed the watch on a seat and went to the cigar stand. Just then Mrs. Walker came up and discovered the loss. Inquiries were made, but without success.

DROWNED ONLY A FEW HOURS.

Crew of Mr. Plant's Yacht Venetia Find Second Woman's Body in East River.

The crew of Commodore Morton F. Plant's yacht Venetia, who picked up the body of a woman in the East River off Twenty-sixth street Tuesday night, found another corpse in the same locality yesterday. It was the body of a woman 45 years old, with red hair, and was clothed in a blue and white striped petticoat, but no skirt. It had been in the water only a few hours.

Under Commodore Plant's orders the Venetia pulled up anchor and steamed up the Sound a few hours later.

A STRANGE COURTSHIP.

Pair Married Who Do Not Speak a Common Language.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 21.—Chino Cappaioz and Lena Oleak were married by Recorder Pickershill at City Hall last night. Cappaioz is an Italian, and his bride an Austro-Hungarian. Neither knows any English beyond a very few words, and neither understands or speaks the other's language. Friends acted as interpreters at the marriage. How Cappaioz did his courting is a mystery.

POPE TO LEAVE THE VATICAN.

Physicians Recommend That He Spend the Summer at Castle Gandolfo.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, June 21.—The frequent rumor that the Pope is to break the tradition that he is a prisoner in the Vatican is apparently about to become a fact. His physicians have recommended that owing to the condition of his health he spend the summer at Castle Gandolfo.

FORGERIES CLOSE TRUST CO.

Receiver for Philadelphia Concern Which Made Loans to Gasfill.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Following the disclosures regarding the forgeries of Benjamin H. Gasfill, and as their direct result, the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company closed its doors to-day and went into the hands of a receiver.

The news of the closing spread rapidly and in half an hour the doors of the institution were thronged by an excited crowd of depositors. So great was the disorder that for a time a riot seemed imminent. Word was sent to Police Headquarters and a squad was despatched to preserve order.

The president of the concern is J. Hampton Moore, a former City Treasurer, who a month ago resigned as chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor to assume his position with the true company. Mr. Moore will probably be appointed permanent receiver of the concern and will wind up its affairs.

He declared to-night his belief that the company would be able to pay its depositors dollar for dollar. The City Trust company had such supreme faith in Gasfill and his associates that the directors loaned him \$150,000 on certificates calling for stock of the Philadelphia Traction Company and the United Companies of New Jersey.

Recently these companies have redeemed \$70,000 worth of these certificates, but others that were retained as collateral security by the trust company were fraudulently raised. It was this that caused the company to close its doors. On the books of the company the city of Philadelphia had \$45,000 on deposit.

NIXON CAN'T SEE IT.

Doesn't Care to Run Next Year's Campaign as State Chairman.

Several of Speaker S. Fred Nixon's friends in New York city said yesterday that they didn't believe the tales that he would succeed B. B. Odell, Jr., as chairman of the Republican State committee.

"Nixon's too wise to take that place," they said, "and he is growing wiser every day. He wants to be Governor of the State some time. He wouldn't care to run next year, but 1908, a Presidential year, would be about the Speaker's year."

"Gov. Higgins and Mr. Francis," Nixon's friends went on to say, "without doubt would like Nixon for State chairman, but he can't see it that way. It is the Governorship in 1908 for Nixon or nothing, and that is the Nixon situation, isn't it?"

OVER 2,250,000 IN CHICAGO.

Would Have More, Directory Men Say. Had It Not Been for Labor Troubles.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Chicago's population has passed the 2,250,000 mark, according to figures in the possession of the Chicago Directory Company.

If it had not been for the labor troubles that have prevailed through the year, driving many workmen out of the city and causing some manufacturers to remove their plants to points less liable to such disturbances, the directory canvassers feel certain their big volume would have shown by July 15, when it is to be issued, a population of 2,275,000.

JUDGE AND MRS. MORROW HURT.

Auto Searched Their Horses and They Were Thrown Out of Carriage.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 21.—United States Circuit Judge J. W. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow were driving past the Broad Gate depot at a clock in the evening when an automobile suddenly dashed by, causing the horses to leap forward and start down the thoroughfare at a rapid rate.

Both occupants were thrown violently backward and, losing their balance, were tossed from the rig to the rough pavement. Mrs. Morrow sustained a ugly scalp wound and several contusions on the face, and the judge is suffering from a wrenched back and other injuries. Judge Morrow is one of the directors of the Carnegie Institution.

FOLK MAY SEND TROOPS.

To Make Sure That Pool Selling and Sunday Laws Are Observed in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Gov. Folk, who is in St. Louis to-day gathering information relative to violations of the anti-pool selling and the Sunday closing laws in St. Louis county, intimated that a company of State militia would be ordered to St. Louis county within the next week or ten days.

The open defiance of the pool selling law in St. Louis county, the repeated repudiation of the authority of the State as expressed in the dramshop statutes, the neglect of official duty by grand jurors sworn to uphold the law," declared the Governor, "make a most deplorable condition there and one that must alarm every good citizen."

"No county can nullify the laws of the State, and I propose to go the limit of my authority, if necessary, to suppress such conditions. If drastic measures are necessary, and I am now convinced they are, then drastic measures will be taken."

MCCOY INCURABLY ILL.

Former Bank Burglar Sent to Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

"Big Frank" McCoy, the bank burglar and originator of the "butter cart" robbery in New York, was sent to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island from Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He will probably be in a hospital for the rest of his life with a chronic disease.

While waiting for a boat to take him to the Island McCoy said he expected to get out of the hospital soon and would then try for admission to the Soldiers' Home in Bath, N. Y., as he is a civil war veteran.

Jerome and Lawson Fellow Guests.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York, who has accepted the invitation of the Knife and Fork Club to attend its dinner to be given at the Midland Hotel, July 7, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has accepted an invitation to speak at the same dinner.

Insist upon Having Burnett's Vanilla—Ad.

20TH CENTURY TRAIN WRECKED

Eastbound Flier Dashed Into an Open Switch at Mentor, O.

EIGHT KILLED; MANY HURT

Two of the Cars Caught Fire and Were Destroyed.

The Train Was Going at Top Speed When It Met Disaster—Crew of Freight Train Believed to Have Left the Switch Open—Engineer Among the Dead and the Fireman May Die—John R. Bennett of This City Killed—Many Passengers Rescued From Burning Cars—The Injured Hurried to Hospitals in Cleveland—Most of the Persons on Board Were From Chicago.

MENTOR, Ohio, June 21.—Running at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour, the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore Railroad dashed into an open switch at the passenger station here shortly before 10 o'clock to-night.

Eight persons were killed and twelve or fifteen badly injured. The combination baggage and smoking buffet car and the sleeping car behind it caught fire and were destroyed.

The train was eastbound. It left Cleveland about 9 o'clock, and as it does not stop here it was running at great speed. The engineer did not notice the open switch until the train struck it.

The engine left the rails and plowed into the ground, tearing up the track for yards. The two coaches following the engine jammed into it with great force and were crushed, the fire from the engine setting them ablaze. Fortunately most of the occupants of the two coaches were rescued before the fire reached them.

The engineer was killed. He is Allen Tyler, of Collingwood, O. The others dead were passengers who were in the smoking car. The fireman was so badly hurt that he will die.

John R. Bennett, a lawyer of New York, was killed instantly. All the rest who are believed to have perished were incinerated.

A. L. Rogers of New Rochelle, N. Y., was also killed.

The injured were horribly burned. G. H. Wellman and T. R. Morgan of the Wellman, Morgan & Seaver Engineering Company of Cleveland are among the injured.

Most of those on board the train were Chicagoans.

The Lake Shore officials at once summoned all the doctors within reach, a number coming from Cleveland.

Those in the rear coaches were not injured and they set about at once to rescue those pinned in the burning cars. The fire spread with great rapidity and it was with much difficulty that the passengers in the two coaches behind the engine were pulled from the debris.

The officials have not yet determined who is to blame for the accident, but it is believed the switch was left open by a freight crew whose train had occupied the siding a short time before the limited came dashing along.

The special train from Cleveland carrying physicians and surgeons' supplies was in charge of D. C. Moon assistant general superintendent of the Lake Shore.

Some of the injured were taken aboard the fast mail train No. 3, due in Chicago at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and were taken to Cleveland.

The train pulled out of Cleveland four minutes late and was running about five minutes behind time when it struck the switch.

This was the fourth trip of the flier on its run from Chicago to New York on an eighteen hour schedule. The train was the fastest long distance train in the world. It was put on three years ago on a twenty hour schedule, which was reduced two hours on June 13.

The train hauled out of Cleveland five cars, four Pullmans behind the buffet car. The engine was of the Atlantic type; the equipment throughout was the best that money could buy and cost the company over \$200,000.

ANXIETY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The first news of the Twentieth Century wreck was received in Chicago by W. C. Brown, first vice-president of the Vanderbilt lines. His first information was that ten persons had been killed and many others injured.

Mr. Brown instantly sent telegraph orders to Cleveland to have a relief train sent to the scene of the wreck. He also ordered two of the best telegraph operators in the service of the Lake Shore from Cleveland to Mentor with instructions to rush every available bit of news as to the names of the killed and injured and the nature of the wreck to this city.

Shortly before midnight Mr. Brown and C. S. Daly, passenger traffic manager of the Vanderbilt lines here, went to the Lake Shore depot. Mr. Brown operated the

DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE AND CLARETS

Are very refreshing Summer Drinks.

The 20th Century Limited is the New York Central's 18 hour train between New York and Chicago.

Leaves Grand Central Station 7:30 P. M.; Arrives Chicago 9:30 A. M.—Ad.

telegraph key himself and took personal charge of the many messages that were sent and received.

As soon as news of the accident traveled throughout the downtown district and had reached those who had friends or relatives on board the train the station was besieged by persons who inquired anxiously for details.

These were supplied with as much celerity as possible, although it was reported from Mentor that the making up of the list of names of killed and injured was necessarily a hard task and would require several hours.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Closely following the first reports of the disaster to the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor, Ohio, the division officers of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad in this city got word that eight persons had been killed outright. It is thought that many more bodies are in the wreck.

A relief train was immediately made up in the Lake Shore yards here and hurried to the scene. On board were physicians, nurses, railway officials and experts in the handling of wrecked equipment.

Scenes of horror accompanied the first efforts of the rescuers to chop their way through the debris to the victims. The breaking of steam pipes and the creeping of flames that threatened to reach forward and devour the entire train added to the peril of the passengers who had been imprisoned in the wreckage.

All of the physicians in the town were summoned to give their assistance to the injured. Mentory the home of the late President Garfield, threw open its best homes to be transformed into emergency hospitals.

Some of those who had been rescued fought to make their way back into the presence of danger, wildly clamoring for news of friends or relatives who they believed were buried under the shattered wood and twisted steel.

Fire engines were sent on a special train from Fairville, Ohio, seven miles east of Mentor, as it was feared the flames would get beyond the power of the local department to check them.

The first victim to be taken from the wreckage was John R. Bennett. He had been crushed to death in one of the forward sleepers. Charles Wellman was lifted from the buffet car after he had been so seriously scalded that he was unconscious and dying.

The chief train dispatcher of the New York Central at Buffalo gave THE SUN the following information over the long distance telephone early this morning:

"The eastbound Twentieth Century Limited was derailed at Mentor, Ohio, twenty-three miles west of Cleveland, at 9:25 P. M. central time. The cause of the wreck our office has not learned. The cars were badly smashed and took fire immediately after the derailment. We could not learn how much damage the fire did, but heard that the flames were extinguished in a short time."

"We understand that there were six killed, the engineer and fireman and four passengers. Most of the passengers were from Chicago, I believe. The injured, according to the reports to this office, are about fifteen."

"Calls for help were sent to Cleveland, and at 11:30 P. M. relief trains were prepared and dispatched. They got to the wreck at midnight with a corps of doctors and all necessary aid. The dead and injured were taken to Cleveland."

The first trip of the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited on the new schedule of eighteen hours from New York to Chicago was made last Sunday.

The eastbound train leaves Chicago at 3:30 P. M., and the westbound train leaves New York at the same time. Formerly the westbound train left here at 2:45 P. M. and the eastbound train left Chicago at 12:30 P. M.

Both Centuries are equipped with a combination buffet, smoking and parlor car, a compartment sleeping and observation car, a section sleeping car and a dining car.

The Centuries run on the following schedule in miles and minutes:

	Miles.	Running Time.
New York to Albany	143	160 minutes
Albany to Buffalo	119	165 minutes
Syracuse to Buffalo	106	166 minutes
Buffalo to Cleveland	182	200 minutes
Cleveland to Toledo	135	135